

Update Watershed Management

Volume 5, No. 1

October 2003



This newsletter is published by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in an effort to share information with local watershed planning groups.

Local groups are encouraged to share their success stories with others working in Montana to improve and protect water quality. To publish an article in the newsletter contact Carole Mackin at (406) 444-7425.



Inside this Issue

A TMDL in time for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial	1
Montana's 2nd Watershed Symposium	3
Montana Watershed Symposium Luncheon set for Monday, December 8	3
2003 Watershed Stewardship Award	4
Montana's Jefferson River... The Forgotten Fork	5
Getting Started with a Watershed Approach	6
Native Plants Save Water and Protect Water Quality	7
10th Annual Secchi Dip-In	8
Montana Scores as EPA Distributes \$15 M to the Nation's Watersheds	9
Trading: Balancing the Nation's Water Quality Checkbook	10
Mary Ellen Wolfe Receives Honors Award	11
New Guidebook on Management of NPS Pollution in Aquatic Ecosystems	12
Top 10 Things you can do to prevent Nonpoint Source Pollution	13
Watershed Funding Opportunities 2003	14



A TMDL in time for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

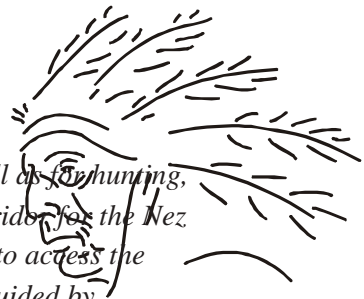
The Upper Lolo Water Quality Restoration Plan was approved by EPA in June 2003. The plan addresses five creeks: West Fork Lolo Creek, East Fork Lolo Creek, Granite Creek, Lee Creek, and Lost Park Creek. Sediment is the major pollutant but the plan also addresses fish barriers at road culverts. The Upper Lolo is home to two native trout: bull and westslope cutthroat. Rainbow and eastern brook trout thrive in the watershed and German brown trout are found near Lolo Hot Springs.

The main land use activities are timber production and recreation such as hunting, hiking, snowmobiling, fishing, cross country skiing, horseback riding, and rock climbing. A significant source of sediment is Highway 12, which travels along West Fork Lolo Creek up to Lolo Pass, and many miles of forest roads. The Lolo Trail is designated



as a National Historic Landmark and in 1999 the Forest Service described the trail thus:

American Indians used the area for thousands of years as a travel corridor as well as for hunting, plant gathering and spiritual needs. The Lolo Trail was an important travel corridor for the Nez Perce to the buffalo hunting areas east of the Rocky Mountains as well as for the Salish to access the salmon streams of the Lochsa and Clearwater rivers. The Lewis and Clark expedition, guided by American Indians, used the Lolo Trail to reach the Pacific Ocean in 1805 and again on their return in 1806. Captain William Clark reported a "10 acre quamish (camas) meadow" adjacent to the hot springs. In 1877 the Lolo Trail was used by the Nez Perce as they fled Idaho pursued by the U.S. Army. The Lolo Trail is a designated National Historic Landmark. It is also the route of two national historic trails; the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Nez Perce National Historic Trail. In Montana, the Lolo Trail, Lewis and Clark NHT and Nez Perce NHT follow the same route. American Indians continue to use the area today for the same purposes.



The sediment targets of the TMDL are a reduction of fine sediments in these streams by 33 to 64 percent. This cuts the annual sediment load to West Fork Lolo Creek from 690-793 tons to 531-593 tons, East Fork Lolo Creek from 53 to 34 tons, Granite Creek from 96 to 46 tons, Lee Creek from 9 to 4 tons, and Lost Park Creek from 21 to 12 tons.

These reductions can be achieved by:

- upgrading forest roads;
- reclaiming surplus forest roads;
- inspecting and providing needed maintenance of existing culverts;
- using Montana's Forestry BMPs for all timber harvest operations;
- upgrading undersized culverts;
- reducing sediment from U.S. Highway 12 by using sediment traps, roadway and guardrail cleaning; and
- correcting barriers to fish passage that fragment native fish habitats. ■

Montana's 2nd Watershed Symposium: Opportunities for Landscapes and Communities

Were you one of the 234 people who attended the 1997 Montana Watershed Symposium in Great Falls? If you were, you won't want to miss the next fantastic get-together of watershed enthusiasts from around the Rocky Mountain West. If you missed the 1997 event, then don't miss the Second Montana Watershed Symposium on December 8-9 in Great Falls.

In 1997, Donald Snow of the Northern Lights Institute gave an inspiring keynote address describing the historical interflow of water with western lives. Montanans went from hardship and development to misuse and conflict and found a deep yearning for vitality and harmony. He summed up with: "The watershed is where the streams all come together—everything we've learned, everything we share. The watershed is where all illusions come to an end, where we face what we have done and have failed to do, where we sometimes look into the bottom of the barrel...Our mandate now is to adapt to the West, instead of conquering it, and that mandate must stretch to everyone."

It will be hard to top that but the Second Montana Watershed Symposium will meet the challenge. The

planning committee has promised to motivate, celebrate, educate and connect individuals and groups interested in or using the watershed approach. Come to the symposium and you'll take home:

- A better understanding of how watersheds work.
- Expanded knowledge of key watershed policy issues.
- Tools to turn conflicts into opportunities.
- A network of local partnerships promoting healthy environments and communities.

Mark your calendar for the second Montana Watershed Symposium on Monday, December 8, and Tuesday, December 9 at the Holiday Inn Great Falls, 400 10th Ave S. (phone 406-727-7200) near the convergence of the Sun and Missouri rivers.

The symposium agenda and registration will be posted on the Montana Water website at <http://water.montana.edu/resources/events/default.asp>.

Please contact Karen Filipovich at (406) 994-6671 or kfilipovich@montana.edu for more information about this event. ■

Montana Watershed Symposium Luncheon Set For Monday, December 8



DANIEL KEMMIS will launch the Montana Watershed Symposium with the keynote address on December 8, 2003. Dan is the director of the Center for the Rocky

Mountain West at the University of Montana in Missoula and the author of *This Sovereign Land: A New Vision for Governing the West*. His talk is titled: **Local Democracy and the Watershed Approach**.

Dan is an advocate of collaborative efforts that combine local knowledge with science to resolve difficult land-use issues. Collaboration changes the way science is used in making natural resource decisions. The most effective collaborators are often longtime inhabitants of the watershed. If science can be defined as an external perspective then local knowledge is the internal perspective. Both are valuable. Merging the two perspectives can both clarify the issues and instill cooperation.

2003 Watershed Stewardship Award

The Montana Watershed Coordination Council's 2003 Watershed Stewardship Award went to the Bitter Root Water Forum. Lt. Gov. Karl Ohs presented the award during a picnic on the capitol lawn on July 9, 2003. Roxa French, coordinator, accepted the award on behalf of the water forum.

Lt. Gov. Ohs said a growing number of watershed-based efforts demonstrate Montana's commitment to resources, communities and heritage. "The Bitter Root Water Forum exemplifies such a grassroots watershed effort and we thank you today for your thousands of volunteer hours, your dedication, your leadership and your sacrifice for the betterment of your community."

Lt. Gov. Ohs said the water forum has followed in the footsteps of watershed advocate and explorer John Wesley Powell. While Powell was head of the U.S. Geological Survey, he told Montana's first constitutional convention that counties should be set up along watershed lines.

Glen Phillips, Master of Ceremonies, said the stewardship award goes to watershed groups that are protecting healthy watersheds, restoring impaired streams, and providing public education and outreach - the whole works.

The Bitter Root Water Forum's work has improved riparian areas, water quality, stream flow and in-stream

fish habitat in the Bitterroot River drainage. Their collaborative process is a shining example of what is possible when local groups and individuals work together toward a common goal.

Criteria used to evaluate nominations include diverse local involvement, effective collaboration and a comprehensive approach to watershed health. The water forum's work includes coordinating with agencies to identify and resolve issues of surface and groundwater quality, conducting watershed assessments and creating a citizen guide to the Bitterroot watershed.

The Bitter Root Water Forum is headquartered in Hamilton and is administered by a board of directors. The forum's mission is to "recognize the critical need for more knowledge about water quality and quantity in the Bitter Root River Basin so that we may explore the impacts of rapid growth, then seek and implement solutions through collaboration and consensus to maintain and improve our quality of life."

Ron Pierce, a fisheries biologist for Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks in Missoula, won a special recognition award for work in the Blackfoot River watershed. This was the first award to recognize individual achievement. Ron's work sets a high bar for other individuals to strive for.

The Montana Watershed Coordination Council is a statewide information and support network that advances voluntary local watershed work and helps build the capacity to get it done. Members of the council include state, federal, tribal agency and private citizen members. ■



Bitterroot River under ice



“Montana’s Jefferson River: The Forgotten Fork”

Trout Magazine — Trout Unlimited

Excerpt From the Summer 2003 Issue

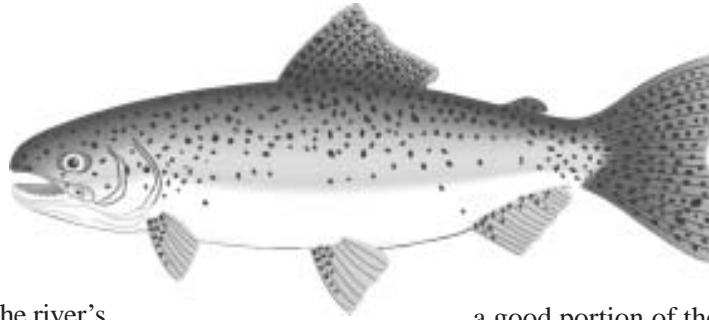
To read the entire article go to http://www.tu.org/newsstand/trout_mag/index.asp

Perry Backus

By all accounts, the Jefferson River’s fishery isn’t what it should be. State biologists, with Trout Unlimited’s help, are working to find out why and looking at ways to help rebuild the river’s trout populations... The Jefferson River slowly winds its way over 80 miles to the point near Three Forks where it joins with the Gallatin and Madison rivers to create the Missouri...the Jefferson River remains a place where it’s still possible to find the kind of solitude needed to step back in time and imagine the trials of that famous (Lewis and Clark) expedition nearly two centuries past...

The Jefferson is one of Montana’s most chronically dewatered rivers, due in large part to a historic over-appropriation of water rights in the drainage...Irrigators, whose livelihoods depend on water from the Jefferson, have always been protective of their water rights. In the past there wasn’t any incentive for them to leave water in the river for they knew someone downstream would likely divert it down another irrigation ditch.

That’s all starting to change. Trout Unlimited and a fledgling group of diverse interests called the Jefferson Watershed Council are working together to find ways to keep more water in the river and restore trout populations. It was an effort that took time and years of drought to make happen. In 1988, as headlines chronicled the wild fires raging across Yellowstone National Park, the Jefferson River was also making news. For days on end, local television stations kept watch on the river as it slowly dried up underneath the Waterloo Bridge near Silver Star...



On the Jefferson’s upper portion—the section of river most prone to dewatering—there are three large irrigation ditches that funnel away

a good portion of the river, especially during drought years. Those three ditches carry water over a total of 58 miles and irrigate just over 14,000 acres. During a drought year, that water can literally be the difference between boom or bust. Up and down the river, a few forward-looking irrigators and sportsmen were starting to wonder if something couldn’t be done to protect the river’s trout populations...

A decade later, with another drought knocking on the door, a group of people interested in the future of the Jefferson River came together. The group included TU members, irrigators, business people, sportsmen, and others. Modeling itself after a similar successful effort on the Big Hole River, the Jefferson Watershed Council



"Montana's Jefferson River: The Forgotten Fork" - Continued from page 5

knocked out a drought management plan that included voluntary reductions in irrigation water withdrawals and fishing closures when the river hit specific water levels in its first year.

It didn't take long to see if the plan would work. In 2000, snowpack, runoff and precipitation levels were lower than 1988, yet river flows at the critical Waterloo reach fell just short of the 50 cfs (cubic feet per second) target set in the plan. While it was far from ideal, the water did provide trout with access between pools in the upper river... When TU's Lewis and Clark Chapter started talking about creating a watershed group for the Jefferson River, people in the valley were ready to give it a try.

In winter 2001, Trout Unlimited partnered with Orvis and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to kick off a major effort to improve the Jefferson River. Other key supporters would include TU's Lewis and Clark Chapter, the Norcross Wildlife Foundation, Trout and Salmon Foundation, and Wolf Creek Foundation...

The Jefferson River Project became the first Western project under TU's Home Rivers Initiative. Home Rivers projects, which are developed and sponsored by TU's Coldwater Conservation Fund, combine research, restoration and community outreach on a watershed scale (see "Investing in Trout and Salmon," Spring '03 TROUT)... ■



Getting Started with a Watershed Approach

Talk It Up. The first step is finding people who are unhappy with how things are going and know in their hearts there has got to be a better way.

A core group can spur each other on when things look grim and celebrate when things go well. The core then branches out to bring in as many others as possible. Not just the ones who think like them, but also all the ones who challenge their beliefs.

Set a Time and Place for Meetings.

Set a time that doesn't conflict with other important community events. Chose a central place to meet (already the watershed boundaries are taking shape.) A public place is good—curious bystanders may be recruited to join in. Talk to the local paper and radio station so they know what's happening, will provide free publicity, attend the

meetings, and report on the results. Don't invite the agencies to the first meetings but perhaps a facilitator from one of the agencies would be helpful.



List the Issues. What is happening that must change? Why are people frustrated? Get it down on a big piece of paper that everyone can see. Now think about focusing in on the issues that most care about. This can be refined at a later meeting, but you need a rough idea of the key issues to describe the watershed.

Set the Watershed Boundaries.

Once you know the key issues, describe the watershed that includes both the problem and solution. Try to keep the size manageable for your group. It can always be changed as issues change.

Getting Started with a Watershed Approach - *continued from page 6*

Set the Ground Rules. Determine who will be responsible for keeping the group together. Will everyone be worker bees or will some be officers? Will decisions be made by votes or will you just talk it through until you agree? What will the group be called?

Celebrate. Working through the above steps puts the group on the path to solving the problems in the watershed

and community. It may not feel like much and it may have been as painful as pulling teeth, but it will lead to significant successes in the future. Therefore, pat each other on the back and celebrate the beginning. Celebrations are the social glue that holds groups together. Don't neglect them. ■



Native Plants Save Water and Protect Water Quality

Landscaping with native plants can be a rewarding experience. Native plants have evolved and adapted to Montana conditions over thousands of years and can tolerate weather extremes. Once established,

they require no irrigation beyond normal precipitation, thrive without fertilizers, and resist native pests without pesticides. As a result, natives grow more slowly and generate less yard waste. These advantages add up to an interesting yard with less work and expense. The Montana Native Plant Society has information on natives that grow in your area. The website is <http://www.umt.edu/mnps/>.

Native plants are those that grew in the area before humans introduced plants from distant places. Introducing exotic plants can be ecologically disastrous. For instance, the ornamental Salt Cedar from Eurasia has no natural controls in Montana and is able to out compete and displace native riparian species. It invaded riparian areas along the Yellowstone in the 1960s. Now several Yellowstone islands are a monoculture of Salt Cedar—no willow or cottonwood. The loss of native riparian plants threatens water quality and the wildlife that depends on those plants. ■

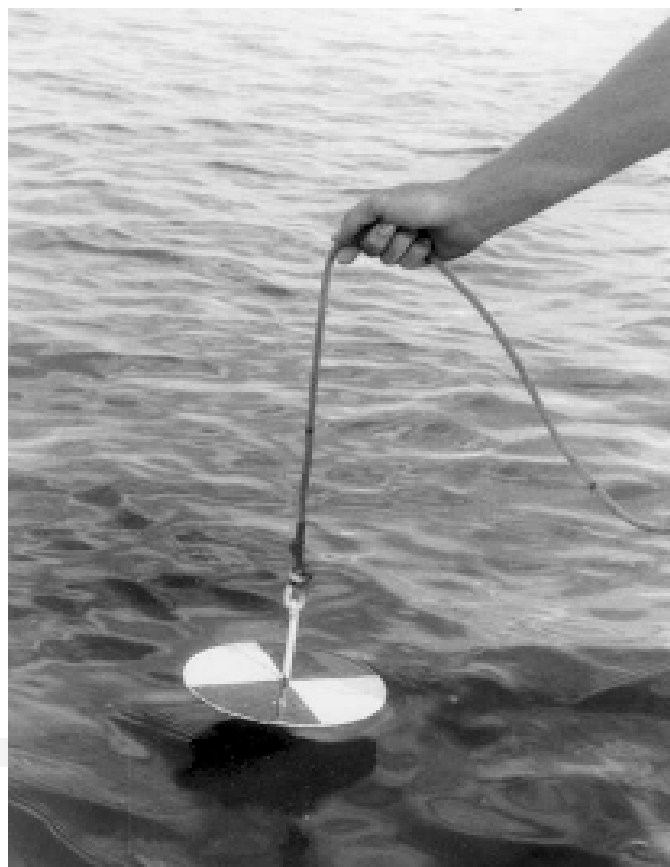


Exotic Plant — Salt Cedar

10th Annual Secchi Dip-In

This summer marked the 10th annual Great North American Secchi Dip-In. From June 28 to July 13, volunteers in monitoring programs took a “snapshot” of the clarity of lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, rivers, or streams throughout the United States and Canada. A Secchi disk is 8 inches with alternating black and white triangles. It is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen; then the length of the string is noted. The longer the length, the clearer the water.

Kent State University coordinates the effort with the EPA’s Clean Lakes program, Volunteer Monitoring program, and North American Lake Management Society as cosponsors. Montana volunteers in Lincoln, Flathead, Lake, and Lewis and Clark counties gathered data. Their efforts can be seen at <http://dipin.kent.edu>.



New EPA Report on Community, Culture, and the Environment

EPA’s *Community Culture and the Environment: A Guide to Understanding a Sense of Place* is available.

The *Guide* explores the concepts of community and culture and provides tools for working cooperatively toward environmental protection. To request a free copy of the *Guide*, call the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at (800) 490-9198, and ask for publication number EPA 842-B-01-003.



The Kent State University team analyzed the data from Dip-Ins in 1994 through 2002. Using 1,361 (undifferentiated) waterbodies with five or more years of data, the Kent State team plotted trends in water transparency. They found that the majority has not changed significantly. Only 4.7 percent showed significant increases in transparency while 3.9 percent showed significant decreases. ■

Montana Scores as EPA Distributes \$15 Million to the Nation's Watersheds

On May 2, 2003, EPA distributed Watershed Initiative Grants totaling \$15 million to 20 watershed groups. Funds will restore and protect water quality by stabilizing stream channels and restoring riparian habitat, implementing agricultural best management practices, and working with local governments and homeowners to promote sustainable practices.

Refer to the map for the location of the winning watersheds. Montana's project spans interstate borders in addressing the Clark Fork River-Pend Oreille Lake Watershed. The Tri-State Council includes members from Montana, Idaho and Washington who together will use \$1.1 million to restore water quality by reducing nutrient loads.

EPA selected these projects from 176 nominations because they will result in cleaner water and measurable environmental change – such as the return of native trout fisheries and increased recreational opportunity. The grants tackle problems such as habitat loss and alteration, nutrient enrichment, pathogens, and invasive species.

The 20 winning watersheds cover more than 90,000 square miles of the nation's lakes, rivers and streams. The winners demonstrate an ability to achieve on-the-ground environmental results in a short time. Each of these watershed groups is a strong partnership with a diverse membership, shows innovation, and is compatible with governmental programs. ■

Targeted Watersheds 2003



Trading: Balancing the Nation's Water Quality Checkbook

The EPA Water Quality Trading Policy describes a market-based approach for improving and preserving water quality. Trading allows a point source to reduce pollutant levels attributed to a nonpoint source because it is less expensive but still achieves water quality targets. Trading may also be used to offset new or increased pollutant discharges. The attraction is that trading provides efficiency and flexibility. It may also be a way to achieve cleaner water sooner and at a lower cost.

Wastewater treatment plants, run by municipalities, are the most likely source to take advantage of this option. The pollutants they must abate are primarily nutrients and sediment. Upgrading a plant to meet current standards or the recommendations of a TMDL can be very costly. If the plant makes arrangements to move stock-watering areas away from a river, locate winter feeding areas on dry

hillsides, or repair eroding stream banks, the needed pollutant reductions may be achieved at a much cheaper cost to the plant.



TMDLs, water quality restoration plans, and water quality standards define the basis of the trading policy. Trading is not appropriate if it causes a toxic effect, exceeds a human health criterion, or causes water quality impairment. Trading is not a way to avoid developing and implementing TMDLs for impaired waters. If pollutants are reduced through trading, a TMDL will document the improved water quality. EPA's policy is based on research by the World Resources Institute described in *Fertile Ground: Nutrient Trading's Potential to Cost-Effectively Improve Water Quality* (2000). ■



AgriMet is a network of automated agricultural weather stations operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. Data gathered includes precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, air and soil temperatures, crop water use, wind speed, and humidity. Montana has 18 stations that help irrigators make the best use of limited irrigation water. You can find this information on the Internet at: <http://mac1.pn.usbr.gov/agrimet/index.html>.

You can also access an updated Irrigation Guide at <http://mac1.pn.usbr.gov/agrimet/irrigation.html>.

Mary Ellen Wolfe Receives Honors Award from the National Soil and Water Conservation Society

Mary Ellen Wolfe, a self-employed Bozeman consultant, received the National Soil and Water Conservation Society (SWCS) honors award for accomplishments in restoring, protecting and managing watershed resources. Mary Ellen received the award at the National SWCS honors award banquet at the national meeting in Spokane, WA on July 30. The Montana Chapter of SWCS nominated Mary Ellen for her dedication as a leader in watershed coordination and education.



Mary Ellen chaired the Montana Watershed Coordination Council from 2000 to 2002. Since then, she has consulted with groups in adjacent states in establishing locally led, grass roots watershed organizations similar to Montana's. Her accomplishments as a conservation volunteer are well

known across Montana and the nation. Three of Mary Ellen's many special accomplishments are:

- recipient of the 2002 EPA Region 8 Environmental Achievement Award for outstanding leadership in collaboration to improve watersheds in Montana and across the region;
- project coordinator and co-author of "The Milk River: International Lifeline of the Hi-Line, A Video Guidebook"; and
- author of "A Landowner's Guide to Western Water Rights."

SWCS is a non-profit scientific and educational organization. It advocates for the conservation profession and for science-based conservation policy. SWCS fosters the science and art of soil, water and related natural resource management to achieve sustainability. ■



New Guidebook on Management of NPS Pollution in Aquatic Ecosystems

Parthenon Publishing Group, Inc., has released *Assessment and Control of Nonpoint Pollution of Aquatic Ecosystems: A Practical Approach*. The guidebook is designed for both scientists and policy makers. It provides tools to address nonpoint source pollution. The examples describe successes and failures and help policy makers develop better management strategies. The guidebook looks at sediments, nutrients, heavy metals, organic and inorganic chemicals, chlorides, and microorganisms from agricultural, urban,

construction, and forested sources. The guidebook also evaluates the role atmospheric deposition and groundwater plays as transporter of nonpoint source pollution. The book is \$154 at www.arsmedica.com/pa/pa-3883.html but should be available via interlibrary loan. (ISBN 1850703841 Copyright Year 1999). ■

The Rolling Rivers Trailers

The Montana Rolling Rivers program is based on a very successful effort in New Mexico. The Montana Association of Conservation Districts (MACD) initially purchased trailers under a grant from the Bureau of Reclamation. They added another trailer and provide materials and maintenance for the entire fleet under a 2003- 319 I&E grant.



Sarah Carlson, MACD Director, and Brent Esplin, BOR

New EPA Guide: “Getting in Step” Is Available

EPA recently published *Getting In Step: Engaging and Involving Stakeholders in Your Watershed*. The guide features information on how to generate interest and participation in watershed assessment, planning, and management. A Web-based version of the new guide (along with the *Guide to Effective Outreach in Your Watershed*) is on the EPA Web site at www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/outreach/documents.



Top 10 Things You Can Do...

To Prevent Nonpoint Source Pollution

Thirty years ago the Clean Water Act became law. The Nation's water has dramatically improved in the overall health. However, there is more that must be done so that we can use our water and feel confident about it's safety for people, aquatic life, livestock and crops.

The notable water quality gains achieved by the "regulatory" sections of Clean Water Act occurred as we spent public and private money upgrading sewage treatment plants and factory discharges. However, roughly 40% of our monitored waters still fall short of the goals of the Clean Water Act. The primary reason is "nonpoint source pollution" (NPS). NPS pollution can be thought of as "people pollution" because it is caused collectively by the activities of many people and businesses. An example is fertilizers, pesticides, and lawn chemicals applied by homeowners, farmers, and lawn care businesses. Even when applied according to label directions, the total accumulation of chemical that is carried away by stormwater can cause a violation of water quality standards. Livestock and pet waste can also pollute stormwater; as can washing cars, litter, construction activities and the generous use of deicers.

The good news is that since the source of NPS pollution is people, people are the answer to cleaning up our nation's waters. Done as a "voluntary" activity, the waters can be restored at a fraction of the cost of a regulatory program. Rather than requiring money, NPS pollution needs a change in behavior. That change starts by raising people's awareness that a problem exists; then showing them how it affects the water and each person's health, happiness and livelihood; and finally showing them how to correct the problem. The solution is action—everyone's action. EPA has suggested ten ways that you can make a difference today.

Ten Simple Steps You Can Take to Prevent Nonpoint Source Pollution:

- (1) If you haven't pumped your septic tank in the past three years, make an appointment today, then set up a schedule for regular inspections and pumping.
- (2) Use fertilizers sparingly, sweep up driveways and sidewalks, and compost lawn clippings.
- (3) Never dump anything down a storm drain.
- (4) Throw seed or mulch bare soil especially if it's been disturbed.
- (5) Clean up spills of vehicle fluids or household chemicals and dispose soiled materials at a licensed landfill.
- (6) Use as little pesticide as possible and learn about Integrated Pest Management.
- (7) Direct roof drains to the lawn rather than paved surfaces and bare soil.
- (8) Wash your car at a car wash where road grime and soapy water are captured and treated.
- (9) Check your car for leaks and recycle motor oil.
- (10) Corral livestock away from streams and pick up after your pets.

Learn more about NPS pollution at www.epa.gov/nps. ■

Watershed Funding Opportunities 2003

PLEASE NOTE: WHERE SPACES APPEAR IN WEB SITE ADDRESS, IT DENOTES AN UNDERScore (_).

NRCS:

www.nacdn.net/org/govtaff/FB/FB-SxS.htm www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/farmbill/2002/
www.usda.gov/farmbill/

EPA Catalog of Federal Funding Sources:

<http://www.epa.gov/watershedfunding>.

Non Point Source:

www.epa.gov/owow/nps/index.html
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/319hfunds.html

Wetlands Funds:

<http://www.deq.state.mt.us/wqinfo/Wetlands/GrantProgram.asp>
<http://itre.ncsu.edu/cte/S8-ljurban.html>

State Revolving Funds:

<http://www.deq.state.mt.us/ppa/tfa/srf/index.asp>

EPA Smart Growth:

<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/topics/funding.htm>

EPA Watershed Initiative:

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/initiative/>

5 Star Restoration Program (joint with NOAA):

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/5star/>

Assessment and Watershed Protection Program:

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wag/>

Fish and Wildlife Service:

<http://grants.fws.gov/>

National Park Service; Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program:

<http://www.nps.gov/rtca>

National Park Service; Land and Water Conservation Fund:

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf>

Watershed Funding Opportunities - 2003 - *continued from page 14*

NOAA:

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/funding.html>

ACE National:

<http://www.hq.usace.army.mil>

<http://www.usace.army.mil/where.html#Divisions>

States:

<http://www.tgci.com/funding/states.asp>

Montana:

<http://water.montana.edu/resources/grants/default.asp>

<http://www.deq.state.mt.us/ppa/nonpoint/WebMiniGrants.pdf>

<http://www.deq.state.mt.us/index.asp>

<http://www.deq.state.mt.us/ppa/>

Miscellaneous:

Boise State University Environmental Finance Ctr.:

<http://ssrc.boisestate.edu>.

(Directory of Watershed Resources)

Sonoran Institute:

www.sonoran.org

River Network:

www.rivernetwork.org